

The Common Cause OF HUMANITY.

The Organ of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies.

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Notes and News.

Women and the National Register.

The inclusion of women in the National Register is a measure of the plainest common-sense. If the register is to be used to any purpose at all in the organisation of our national resources, it cannot afford to ignore the only part of the strength of the nation which remains undiminished by war, and we are glad that Parliament has at last recognised this fact, even though it may still be far from acting upon it.

Mr. Long truly recognised that women would have been both injured and humiliated had they been excluded from the register, but the justification for their inclusion is wider than this; it is as wide as the nation's needs. Indeed, we think it would have been the nation itself, and not only its women, who would have been humiliated, if Parliament had thought and proclaimed that of all the women that the nation contains, none by any possible arrangement would be allowed to be of any use at all in the national crisis.

Lord Lansdowne's Disappointment.

It is rather curious to turn from Mr. Long's speech to Lord Lansdowne's, on moving the second reading of the Bill in the House of Lords. For the motive he puts forward for including women in the Register is entirely different. It was done, not to spare women the humiliation of being left out; but, apparently, because women were not coming forward in sufficient numbers to undertake the work of men. "An attempt was made," Lord Lansdowne said, "to set up a voluntary register for women with rather disappointing results. The Board of Trade Circular was received by 13,000,000 women, but only 90,000 placed their names on the register. We came, therefore, to the conclusion that we should include women." Lord Lansdowne might have added that only about 3,000 of those that registered themselves received work through the channels through which they were asked to apply. This was hardly an inducement to others to sign on. Further, from private inquiries, we find that the great majority of women never seem to have had a Board of Trade Circular at all, and we think Lord Lansdowne must have assumed, without sufficient proof, that it had been in the hands of every woman.

Lord Kitchener on Women's Service.

Speaking at the Guildhall last Friday, Lord Kitchener urged on all employers the duty of releasing men for service with the Colours, and replacing them by men unfit for active military duties, "or by women, as has already been found feasible in so many cases." Lord Kitchener went on to say, "And here I cannot refrain from a tribute of grateful recognition to the large number of women, drawn from every class and phase of life, who have come forward and placed their services unreservedly at their country's disposal." The words of the Secretary of State for War will echo through all women's hearts. Perhaps the thought may follow, Can we release more women for their country's service?

"Women's Work in the War."

This is the title of the forty-sixth number of the *Times' History of the War*. It gives an extraordinarily wide survey of the field of women's work from that first day of August, 1914, when "a quiet group of matrons of the nursing service spent the Sunday waiting, in the electric atmosphere of the War Office," for the news which was to summon together and then scatter abroad all the hundreds of trained women who knew exactly what to do when the call came. The marvellous swiftness of their response was as wonderful in its way as the mobilisation of the Expeditionary Force. The women who were not ready organised for war service, lost no time in following the example. The women's voluntary medical units were not long behind the military organisation, and got to work under the auspices of the French Government. The *Times' History of the War* gives a full account of how it was all done. How the hospitals founded by the Scottish Federation, on a scheme initiated by Dr. Elsie Inglis, grew until the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies have equipped and are maintaining 1,150 beds for the French and Serbian wounded; and how the splendid success of Royaumont, staffed as it is entirely by women, led the French military authorities to send a special request that Royaumont should take the most serious cases, and to ask for repeated extensions of the Scottish Hospitals' work—is all related in this chapter of women's efforts. A short summary of the work of the vast and complex organisation set in motion by the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies is given on page 273. Altogether, when our friends in the Dominions, and the United States, write to ask us what we are doing, we must remember to send them copies of this excellently illustrated number, which gives an immense amount of information in a handy form.

Postmen and the Harvest.

The Postmaster-General has announced that a large number of the male staff are to be released for enlistment, and women are to be more generally employed. He also announced that postmen who wish to do harvest work are to be granted special leave, provided that they pay for substitutes. There was no objection, added the Postmaster-General, to women as substitutes, provided the load to be carried was not too great. Mr. Herbert Samuel's words recall the solitary flash of humour in the Postal Guide, which has been the delight of many an idle clerk. It is provided therein, that a rural postman who has already as much as he can carry, and is "unable to obtain assistance, may

refuse to accept more parcels." This should put new heart into the woman substitute.

Women Tramway Conductors.

The Birmingham Corporation have decided to employ women conductors owing to the difficulty of finding suitable men. The women, who are to be provided with a uniform, are to undertake the same work as the man and to be paid the same wage *per hour*, but their hours of daily duty will be rather shorter. At Hull the tram drivers and conductors unanimously passed a resolution refusing to work if women conductors were employed. The Hull Corporation Tramways Committee finding it impossible to get suitable men, declined to withdraw the women. On Saturday, however, the drivers and conductors decided to withdraw the resolution, and to leave the matter in the hands of the Committee of the Hull Trades and Labour Council. The feeling at Hull is that there will be no strike.

"A Common-Sense Interpretation."

It will be remembered that the Reform Bill was withdrawn, and the chances of Women's Suffrage wrecked, through the Speaker's ruling that an amendment to include women in the Bill would so change its character as to make it a new Bill. Apparently, however, an amendment to exclude from a Bill the entire female population between the ages of fifteen and sixty-five is such a trivial matter as to make no serious difference to its scope.

When Mr. Whitehouse moved his amendment—fortunately defeated—to exclude women from the Registration Bill, Mr. Leif Jones reminded the House of the Speaker's historic ruling, and asked if this amendment was not out of order on the same grounds. The Deputy-Chairman held that "there was no reason why this amendment should not be moved," but that an amendment to exclude men would be out of order. "The ruling from the Chair must," he protested, "be taken with an ordinary common-sense interpretation." So may sex, rather than "circumstances," "alter cases"!

In Parliament.

Wednesday, July 7th.

WOMEN JURORS.

SIR J. SIMON, in reply to a question by Mr. Wing as to whether the Attorney-General would consider the advisability of introducing legislation to enable women to act as jurors, in order to release men jurors during the war, stated that "no such difficulty in finding jurors had arisen as would justify the Government in proposing legislation on what would be a somewhat contentious subject."

NAVAL AND MILITARY PENSIONS BILL.

Amendments to increase the minimum numbers of women on the statutory and local committees were not accepted, but amendments moved by Mr. Dickinson to lay down that "some" members of these committees "shall be women," became part of the Bill.

NATIONAL REGISTRATION BILL (Considered in Committee).

MR. WHITEHOUSE moved an amendment to exclude women from the Bill. He paid a high tribute to the devotion and self-sacrifice which women had shown during the war, and submitted that women had only to be asked to give their services in any capacity and they would come forward in overwhelming numbers. A hundred thousand women had offered, through the Labour Exchanges, to perform war services, and it had only been possible to take advantage of a very small proportion of these offers. To register school-girls and aged charwomen was, he considered, waste of time. He also maintained that it was not desirable that women with young children, whose time was fully occupied in doing the best service they could to the country by rearing a healthy family, should be required to fill in a form asking what work they were willing immediately to perform.

MR. COWAN supported the amendment on the ground that the exclusion of women would reduce the cost of the Register by at least one-half, and would expedite the completion of the work. So long as women were deprived of any exercise of political rights, it was not fair to lay upon them additional obligations.

MR. LONG said that when he first prepared the Bill he did not propose to include women in the first instance, in order that the register might be got as quickly as possible, but to follow it up by a register of women. Women, however, from all quarters, quite regardless of the old differences on the electoral question, made an almost unanimous demand to be included in the Bill. Many of them—if he gave the Committee names they would recognise them as most representative—assured the Government that women would not only resent being excluded, but would look upon it as a serious rebuff wholly unjustified in view of the splendid service they had rendered since the beginning of the war. That in itself would, he thought, have justified the inclusion of women. He was no pessimist, but an optimist, and he had an unconquerable belief in his race. But he believed this country had never been faced with a graver situation than now. References had been made to women as if we were living in peace time. To bring this idea of registration into their minds and homes was, it was said, a disturbing element at this moment! After eleven months of war! It was not enough for us, thank heaven! that the fate of our women and children was better than that of women and children in the invaded territories of France and Belgium. It was for us to

spare no effort to prevent such a lot overtaking them. Women were already doing the work of men admirably in many capacities. The services of women might not only be of the greatest value, but we might not be able to do without them.

The amendment was negatived.

Thursday, July 8th.

NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS (EXTENSION) BILL.

MR. LONG, in moving the second reading of this Bill, said it was not a war emergency measure, but a Bill to amend the ordinary law. It proposed to extend the powers of the Notification of Births Act and make it universal throughout the country. It proposed also to deal with the health of expectant mothers and of young children. All experience showed that where notification was in force and was followed up by wise action on the part either of local authorities or voluntary agencies, the most satisfactory consequences followed in regard to the health of both mothers and children. Such a measure, he submitted, was eminently justified at the present time. All the evidence showed that infantile mortality was due far more to unsuitable feeding than to the insufficiency of food.

MR. J. PEASE welcomed the Bill because it would draw attention of local authorities to the possibility of saving the lives of large numbers of children and helping to rear them healthily. The rates of infantile mortality varied greatly in different parts of the country, ranging from 174 per thousand in Burnley to about 60 in some rural districts; and the fact that within the last few years the rate had decreased from an average of about 130 to about 108 per thousand showed how much could be achieved. He asked for an assurance that the excellent work which had been undertaken by the Board of Education and the local education authorities in connection with infant welfare, such as the provision of schools for mothers, nurseries, nursing classes, crèches, school clinics, classes in house-craft, hygiene and infant management, should not be handed over to the local sanitary authorities. If there were any attempt to encroach upon the work of the Board of Education in these directions overlapping and waste would result.

SIR J. SPEAR urged that the protection of infant life was a national responsibility, and funds for the working of the Act should be forthcoming from the Imperial Exchequer. MR. LONG said grants in aid would be made to local authorities for expenditure approved by the Local Government Board.

Tuesday, July 13th.

The Bill was considered in Committee, and Mr. Long moved an amendment on Clause 2, which deals with the arrangements for attending to mothers and young children, to the effect that any local authority within the meaning of the principal Act might for the purpose of the care of expectant mothers, nursing mothers, and young children, exercise any powers which a sanitary authority has under the Public Health Acts, 1875-1907, or the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, as the case required.

It was true that, as amended, the clause did not go so far as some advocates of reform desired. But it went a long way. The Board of Education and the Local Government Board were in entire agreement in the matter. It was estimated that the total cost of the extension of these powers would not be more than £100,000. The amendment was agreed to. The Bill was reported to the House and was read a third time.

INSECTS AND DISEASE.

By LOUIS W. SAMBON, M.D., F.Z.S., Lecturer to the London School of Tropical Medicine.

The famous French surgeon and naturalist, Ambroise Paré, in describing his work at La Ferre after the Battle of St. Quentin, in 1557, says: "For more than half a league around, the earth was covered with dead bodies, and we could hardly stop there on account of the terrible cadaverous odour which they exhaled, men as well as horses: we were, too, the cause of a rising up from the bodies of a great number of large flies gendered by the moisture of the bodies and the heat of the sun; they had green and blue bellies, and when they were in the air they cast a shadow on the sun. It was wonderful to hear them buzzing, and wherever they settled they made the air pestilent and there they caused the plague."

A strikingly similar account appeared in *The Daily Mail* of July 6th. It was written at the General Headquarters of the British Expeditionary Force, in Northern France, by the special correspondent, Mr. G. Valentine Williams, who says: "I learnt from personal experience yesterday that the whizz of the sniper's bullet at all kinds of unexpected moments was not nearly so unpleasant (nor possibly so dangerous to health) as the swarms of bluebottles and house-flies which infested in their thousands every corner of the trenches. They swarmed thick on the men sleeping in the dug-outs, they fastened on the men on the look-out at the parapet, they clustered greedily on every fragment of food, on every spot of refuse. . . . It may seem incredible, but the noise they made rising from their settling-places as I walked along the trenches was so loud that more than once it distracted my attention from the German heavy shells, which were coming over with painful regularity, and in distressing proximity to us."

The flies mentioned by Paré were no doubt the resplendent, but malodorous, greenbottle (*Lucilia Cæsar*) and the disgusting bluebottles (*Calliphora vomitoria*, and *C. erythrocephala*). These flies may deposit their eggs in the wounds of living animals and human beings. In the United States, during the war of the Rebellion, they were grievously tormenting to the wounded soldiers, laying their eggs in the wounds, especially of those left on the field over-night. During a plague epidemic, these flies may become carriers of the infection as suggested by Paré. In 1577, Hieronymus Mercurialis pointed out very clearly that flies saturated with the juices of the dead or of the diseased, visit neighbouring houses and contaminate the food with their filth. In 1707, Paulinus indicated the part played by flies in the dissemination of diarrhoeal diseases, notably dysentery. In a report to the French Royal Academy of Medicine, published in 1831, we find the connection between flies and cholera thoroughly apprehended. The knowledge that insects might be a means of disseminating disease goes back to a very remote past. Already four thousand years ago we find mentioned on Babylonian clay-tablets "the fly of the fever."

Enteric fever is essentially a water-borne disease—its specific germs, eliminated with the body-wastes, usually reach water that is used for drinking purposes. This is clearly proved by the remarkable decline in mortality from enteric which has invariably followed any improvement of the water supply in all large towns. However, anything soiled by the discharges of an enteric fever patient may become a means of spreading the disease. The most common vehicles are: the patient's bed and body linen, his eating utensils, the nurse's hands and clothes, salads fertilised with human manure, oysters fattened in sewage-polluted beds, fruit handled by "germ-carriers," milk adulterated with water containing enteric dejections, and cold victuals contaminated by flies from the latrine and the manure heap.

In rural districts and in military camps flies often become the paramount source of infection. The terrible epidemics of enteric fever that occurred during the Spanish-American war, and our last Boer war, were directly traceable to flies.

Like enteric fever, so also cholera is transmitted by water, personal contact, and flies.

In 1894 Major Macrae investigated an outbreak of cholera in the Gaya Gaol, in India, and came to the conclusion that the infection was spread by means of flies. In conjunction with Mr. Haffkine, certain experiments were carried out which proved that milk placed in various parts of the gaol where flies could have free access to it, soon became contaminated with the characteristic comma-shaped germs of the disease.

The common house fly seems to play a very active part in

the dissemination of epidemic diarrhoea, one of the most fatal diseases of infancy. The disease recurs every summer, showing a marked preference for urban life and insanitary conditions. Its victims are the bottle-fed babies of the poorer classes. Infants fed solely from the breast are remarkably exempt. The ancients seem to have understood this danger. The infant feeding-bottles found by me in the tombs of Roman children are all most cunningly made, in order to protect their contents from contamination by flies. Many other diseases, such as pneumonia, plague, anthrax, tuberculosis, yaws, and Oriental sore may be disseminated by flies. Thus, the germs of tuberculosis have been repeatedly found in the intestinal contents, and faeces of flies which had fed on tubercular sputum, and numerous experiments have proved that flies may carry these germs and distribute them for several days after feeding on infected material. Even the eggs of certain intestinal parasites, such as those of round worms, pin worms, and tape worms, may be conveyed by flies from the soil to the food. But, perhaps, the disease longest known to be transmitted by flies is the Egyptian ophthalmia. A stranger is always struck with the appearance of the fellahin children, who carry swarms of flies about their diseased eyes, and never make any attempt to drive them away.

The agency of mosquitoes in the transmission of certain tropical diseases, such as malaria and yellow fever, is so well known that I will only very briefly mention some of the most interesting and striking facts concerning yellow fever, one of the deadliest of tropical diseases.

No better example can prove the deadliness of yellow fever than that of the French expedition to San Domingo in 1802. When General Leclerc left Brest the effective strength of his army was 58,545 men. In four months 50,270 men were dead, chiefly of yellow fever, which gave 82.5 per cent. of the total mortality; of the 8,275 men remaining 3,000 were sick or wounded. In 1809, seven years later, this army was reduced to 300 men, who returned to France.

Now let us turn to the Isthmus of Panama. The conception of cutting an artificial waterway between the two continents arose the moment Balboa set foot on the Isthmus in 1500, but it was not until 1881 that a French company began the actual work of digging, under Count Ferdinand de Lesseps, the famous builder of the Suez Canal.

"If a general who has won his first battle is asked whether he desires the chance to win another, he cannot refuse," said de Lesseps, and he took up his Titanic work full of confidence and enthusiasm; but, unfortunately, he played a losing game with "Yellow Jack," and the French were compelled to sell out to the United States in 1904, after doing no less than eighty million cubic yards of excavation work. Yet, in 1881, Dr. Carlos Finlay, of Havana, had again put forward, with very good reasons, the mosquito-theory of yellow fever advanced by Nott, of Mobile, in 1848, and by a Frenchman earlier still. Unfortunately, Finlay's observations were not given due credit until a United States Commission, composed of Drs. Reed, Carrol, Lazear, and Agramont definitely proved by actual experiment, in October 1900, that yellow fever is indeed a mosquito-borne disease, and that, like malaria, it cannot be acquired in any other way than through the stab of a previously-infected mosquito. Wisely acting upon this knowledge the Americans, under Surgeon-General Gorgus, have not only been able to accomplish the greatest engineering feat of our age, but they have turned the Panama Canal zone, once the deadliest place in the tropics, into a veritable sanatorium, where Americans from the various States come and live and rear their families in perfect health and happiness.

A more recent example of the value of definite knowledge concerning the dissemination of disease is afforded by typhus fever. In past wars this disease has been the most constant and the most fearful of camp followers; in the present conflict it has already caused more deaths in Serbia than the Austrian fire. In 1906, I pointed out that to my mind, the peculiar epidemiology of typhus admitted of one interpretation only: the disease could not be "the very type of contagious diseases" as was then almost universally believed, but must be, per force, an insect-borne disease, and its carriers the body-louse and the bed-bug. Three years later, Drs. Nicolle, Comte, and Conseil, experimentally proved at the Institut Pasteur of Tunis that, in Northern Africa, the body-louse is the carrier of typhus fever.

Their experiments were subsequently repeated and confirmed in Germany and in the United States. Meanwhile, in India, Drs. Husband and MacWalters have brought forward evidence in favour of the agency of the bed-bug. This knowledge has already enabled us to stamp out the disease in Serbia, and will no doubt prevent any considerable spread of the scourge elsewhere.

Another disease in which lice and bed-bugs play the rôle of disseminators is relapsing fever, and probably both the bed-bug and the louse may play a part in the propagation of plague, although in this disease the flea is without doubt the chief agent.

In the light of the discoveries in regard to the mode of dissemination of many exotic diseases by insects, it is safe to predict that many of our own diseases will be found to be disseminated by similar agents. In this connection I should like to point to tuberculosis, the most fearful disease-scurge of the human race. The almost universal belief is that the infection is contracted by inhalation of the dried sputum, but in truth we do not know for certain whether we breathe in the germs or whether we take them into the digestive tract through contaminated food. The inoculation method is considered very rare. It is true that tuberculosis claims its victims between the ages of fifteen and thirty-five, in the very best years of their life, but it is now a generally accepted theory that most people contract the infection in childhood. Infants and children are certainly as much, probably more, exposed than adults to tuberculous infection, but the germs, after having become located, remain inactive in the body until a blow, some acute fever, or some other exciting cause, may provoke them to pernicious activity. A similar long period of latency is known to occur in several other diseases.

The agency of insects in the dissemination of tuberculosis has been suggested by several authors, but, so far, the subject has not received all the attention it requires. I have already mentioned the part played by house-flies fed on tubercular sputum, but it is especially to the blood-sucking insects that I desire to draw attention. Defuème, in 1892, collected bed-bugs in the bed of a phthisical patient. Three guinea-pigs inoculated with the contents of these bugs developed tuberculosis. Imhoff incriminated the head-lice as a possible carrier of tubercular infection, and obtained evidence of the disease in 33 per cent. of children infested by lice, and presenting enlarged cervical glands due to these parasites. So far, the evidence is exceedingly scanty and most unsatisfactory, but, notwithstanding, the agency of bed-bugs, lice, or other blood-sucking insects may be an important unrecognised factor in the propagation of the deadly white plague. In any case, all blood-sucking insects should be viewed with the utmost suspicion, because here, as in the tropics, they are surely performing their rôle of disease disseminators, just as other insects, both here and in the tropics, necessarily subserve the pollination of flowers and the scattering of seed.

NEWS FROM OUR OVERSEAS DOMINIONS.

AUSTRALIA.

The Government of Victoria has introduced a Bill providing that the bars of public-houses, which are at present open from 6 a.m. till 11.30 p.m., shall be open only from 9 a.m. to 9.30 p.m. till the end of the war. This law will apply to clubs and restaurants, in fact, to all places where intoxicating liquor is sold. When the agitation for early closing began some months ago, the Premier of Victoria showed himself decidedly hostile. Later on his attitude changed; when a deputation of women, representing various societies, laid before him a petition in favour of early closing during the war signed by over 1,200 heads of firms in the city of Melbourne. It is recognised that the present Bill is largely due to the knowledge that the women voters are in favour of it. Feminists and other social reformers are now urging that a referendum should be held to decide at what hour the public-houses are to close after the war. It is believed that, as lately in South Australia, there would be a large majority in favour of 6 p.m.

NEWS FROM ABROAD.

FROM BULGARIA.

During the recent municipal elections at Sofia, the names of women candidates for the Education Committee appeared on all the party lists, says our contemporary the *Jenski Glas*, one of several Bulgarian papers devoted to women's work and interests. Of the successful candidates, two out of twelve were women, one coming out second in the polls, and the other fifth. Women are more and more taking part in public work in Bulgaria, but the heavy number of votes polled by the women candidates came as a surprise even to those who knew the election prospects best.

FROM RUSSIA.

The announcement of the death of Mme. S. A. Davydova recalls her life-long work in Russia for the professional education of women, and the training of lace makers. To this, in particular, she devoted herself, and it is largely due to her efforts that modern Russian lace has retained its traditional distinctive character. She revived the study of the beautiful old patterns, travelling among remote villages to teach the peasant women, and to ensure that their labour should not be wasted on cheap, hasty work, and meaningless imitations of poor designs. Since the beginning of the war Mme. Davydova organised a successful series of caravan industrial exhibitions in Asiatic Russia and Turkestan to help the families of hand workers who have gone to the front. Her book on lace is regarded as a classic in Russia.

BELGIAN RECONSTRUCTION.

The brief preliminary report of the Belgian Repatriation Fund sent to His Majesty King Albert, outlines the various schemes in progress. To avoid overlapping and confusion, a Joint Committee for Belgian Reconstruction has been formed, of which Mrs. Francis Acland is Hon. Secretary, to co-ordinate the work. One Society—La Reconstruction des Foyers Belges—provides Belgian women here in England with boxes of their own, and material to make up into sheets, table-cloths, &c., so that each woman may feel that her store-box is a nucleus of her future home. Another scheme has been started to pay Belgian women for making garments to be kept for future distribution in Belgium. A certain number of women are also receiving a training in Flemish, cookery, sanitation, and so forth, as a preparation for resettlement work in Belgian communes. The headquarters of the Joint Committee for Belgian Reconstruction are at Queen Anne's Chambers, Tothill Street, Westminster.

FROM ITALY IN WAR-TIME.

An English lady living in Florence has sent us the following communication:—

"Many quiet people whose outward lives show no sign of change, are probably going through great mental and spiritual conflict. The trouble is so deep seated and so penetrating into our lives that it does not seem to make any difference where you are living, in the centre of London, or in some remote continent. Many of us who have hardly ever given a serious thought to 'foreign policy,' find ourselves swept out into wide considerations; and bewildered and confused, seem to have lost every kind of guidance. . . . We have a great many callers, for most of the English and Americans here are, like ourselves, staying at home unless the heat should force us to go out of Florence. There isn't much immediate prospect of service being required from amateurs, but the English are running a hospital for convalescent soldiers and a crèche for soldiers' babies; and the Americans are equipping a magnificent hospital with 100 beds. No Italian wounded have come here yet; but nine invalided Australian officers have come from the Dardanelles, and are being entertained in Fiesole Villas. There are hundreds of refugees from the Trieste and Trent districts. Everything seems to be running with extraordinary smoothness and there are committees for every conceivable war need. The refugees are looked after admirably. What surprises us is that it is all done so quietly and as though it were a matter of course. In a good many of the shops you find at the cash desks most beautiful young beings, with their little delicate hands and grave, gracious manners. They are young girls of the upper and middle classes, who are taking men's places and paying over the wages to the families; and there has never been even a paragraph in the newspapers about it! We are seeing a new Italy and it is absorbingly interesting and stimulating. Italy is a refuge at present for many who are driven from their homes. The other day in one room there were—an English archaeologist and his wife who had fled without luggage from Constantinople; a young Belgian lady who had escaped with her old parents from Liège and walked to Holland!; two very charming girls, refugees from Trieste, who had had very painful experiences. The Americans are feeling their position very uncomfortable. Many are keen on intervention. One of our neighbours takes it so much to heart that he takes lonely walks in the country, and can't bear to be seen in town. We stroll down to the Piazza and watch the sunset and the lights lit in Florence. The air is scented with the lime trees . . . it is so beautiful—it pierces into one's soul amongst all the sad thoughts, and I cannot find my way among all the bewildering emotions."

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Correspondence.

WOMEN AND JURY SERVICE.

MADAM,—Now that the National Registration Bill is practically a *fait accompli* women all over the Kingdom are asking themselves what voluntary work they can offer to their country. Among the older women there are many of us who feel that their services would not be best employed in physical work. The knowledge and experience of life of these women admirably fit them for jury service, which would prove an incalculable benefit in relieving many business men now hard pressed, with depleted office staffs, who must otherwise serve.

Would it not be possible for the Government to include, and for women to offer to perform, this service for their country? Surely a clause could be added to the Register, "Available for jury service," which any woman could fill in accordingly as she desired. Women householders certainly should be fully competent to undertake such duties, and it also should be possible under war conditions for wives, in the case of overworked city men, to take their place.

DOROTHY TUCKER (Mrs. Boswell Tucker).

WATERLOO ROAD CLUB FOR GIRLS.

DEAR MADAM,—In response to my appeal on behalf of the Waterloo Road Girls' Club, which you kindly inserted in your issue of June 26th, I have received two parcels of books, one from Miss Powell, and the other from "a lover of books," some plants and roots from Miss C. I. Watkins and 4s. from Miss Mabel Taylor. May I now ask for more? We badly need a table. Will some kind friend send us one, or the money to buy one? We also need money to buy materials for our blouse-making class, and above all we need helpers who will give an evening a week regularly to club work, or assist us in getting some of the girls away for a holiday.

Readers of THE COMMON CAUSE will remember that this Club at 23, New Cut, Waterloo Road, was started, as a counter-attraction to the streets, by Mrs. Harley in connection with the Women Patrols. It is doing excellent, but rather uphill, work in a neighbourhood where wholesome recreation for girls is greatly needed.

B. BIRD.

WOMAN ORGANISER FOR TRADE UNIONS.

MADAM,—We are all alive to the danger involved in the entrance of large numbers of women into new trades hitherto monopolised by men, that they may be forced to accept low wages and poor conditions and thus suffer themselves severely and also bring upon women the reproach of lowering the whole status of the particular trade or process in which they are employed.

Under these circumstances it is imperative that an effort should be made to persuade them to join a responsible trade union. This is especially necessary in the engineering trade where the number of new workers is largest, and the industrial danger, therefore, greatest. It seems very important for the sake of the women's movement and for our position in industry, that women should not get the unfair reputation among working men of cheapening every trade to which they gain entrance. Nothing but a strong women's trade union can avert this calamity. The Electric and Machine Workers' Union, which is a well-established and well-known union in the engineering trade (affiliated to the Manchester District Women's Trade and Labour Council) is making a special effort to organise these new workers. Such a campaign, if it is to be effective, involves employing the services of special organisers. A highly qualified woman, now working in the trade, who has for years done trade union work in her spare time, is willing to undertake this very difficult task, and the union wish to take her away from her present employment and guarantee her a weekly wage of 25s. for a year. The Committee have themselves voted half this amount, and will also have to meet organising, travelling, and printing expenses. Their funds have already suffered from last winter's heavy out of work payments, and they venture to appeal to friends in the woman's movement especially interested in the present industrial situation, who may be willing to help them to meet this sudden and unexpected call on their resources, as this is after all a question that concerns all progressive women.

EVA GORE BOOTH, Co-Secretary Women's Trade Council.
Contributions should be sent to Miss Gore Booth, 33, Fitzroy Square, W.

PUGGAREES AND HOSPITAL BAGS.

MADAM,—Will you allow me to give some further details with regard to an announcement which appears in your advertisement columns this week? The Woking Women's Employment Committee have now on their books a number of women who need paid work. They are almost all married; they cannot leave home for work or training; and, as they are not habitual wage-earners displaced by the war, they are not eligible for subsidised employment at the expense of local or central Relief Funds. Their husbands' wages (this is not a manufacturing district) have not risen sufficiently to meet the rising cost of necessities. Some of these women have obtained work through the local Soldiers' Washing Committee. To help the others our Employment Committee solicits orders for Hospital Bags (to meet Lady Smith-Dorrien's request), and for large "Sunproof" Puggarees made of double khaki drill with red interlining.

BARBARA FREIRE-MARRECO.

BATH CHAIR WANTED.

A correspondent sends the following particulars with regard to the appeal made in our advertisement columns on page

"The girl for whom the chair is wanted has been suffering terribly night and day for eight years and has never once left her room for six years till this summer. She longed so intensely to see the trees and fields and flowers, that the doctor consented to lift her into an old *shaky tumble-down* wicker chair without a hood in which she went out a few times, but the shaking and jolting from the old ramshackle chair cause such agony that she dare not face any more outings, unless she can have a firm, strong, comfortable chair with a hood."

A. R. DRISCOLL.

SUPPORT OUR ADVERTISERS and mention THE COMMON CAUSE when ordering goods.

Mothers of Men & Militarism

By Mrs. F. S. HALLOWES.

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Chemists and Toilet Specialists,

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134, KENSINGTON HIGH ST., W. ('Phone PARK 2600).

BEG to inform their many Patrons that their Half-Yearly Stocktaking Sale commenced on **Monday, July 12th, 1915**, and will continue for **two weeks only**.

Below are a FEW of our Great Reductions.

Please send or call for our 8-page Sale Price List.

Note.—All our special preparations are manufactured ENTIRELY in our own Laboratory at Kensington.



PARFUM YAMA.

"The Soul of Fragrance."

Distilled from flowers grown on the lower slopes of the Sacred Mountain of Japan. Used in the Royal Courts of Europe.

Usual Prices—

3/11 6/9 11/6 21/- 35/-

Sale Prices—

3/3 5/6 9/6 18/6 30/-

GOSS' CELEBRATED LAVENDER WATER.

The original Old English preparation distilled from flowers specially cultivated for Messrs. GOSS.

Usual Prices—

1/- 1/10 3/8 9/6 21/-

Sale Prices—

9d. 1/5 3/- 8/6 17/6

BATH SALTS.

Goss' invention and specialty for the immediate softening of hard water and imparting a refreshing fragrance.

In Turkish, Cologne, Lavender, Verbena, Rose, Violet, and Trefusis.

33 per cent. off usual prices.

Usual Prices ... 1/9 4/6 8/6 22/6

Sale Prices ... 1/2 3/- 5/5 15/-

ALSO IN TINS—

Usual Prices ... 7/6 12/6 21/- 42/-

Sale Prices ... 5/- 8/6 14/- 28/-

RIVIERA VIOLET VISITORS TABLETS.

6 Tablets in a box.

A dainty tablet of soap, perfumed with real Violets.

Usual Price ... 2/3

Sale Price ... 1/4

GOSS' ENGLISH WALLFLOWER.

A delightful Soap, absolutely pure and delicately Perfumed.

Price 2/3 per box ... Reduced to 1/7 A Bargain.

RUSSIAN VIOLET BATH POWDER.

The Original and Genuine.

As used in the Royal Courts of Europe.

Imparts a beautiful softness and a delightful fragrance of fresh violets to the water.

Usual Prices—

1/9 3/3 7/6 15/- 22/6

Sale Prices—

1/6 2/9 6/3 12/6 18/3



GOSS' FAMOUS No. 1 COLOGNE.

Delightful for the Toilet. Invaluable in the Sick Room.

Usual Price

Sale Price

Bottles 2/-

1/6

4/-

3/4

9/6

7/10

17/6

15/3

Usual Price

Sale Price

Wickers 3/9

3/2

7/6

6/3

13/9

11/6

CUCUMBER AND OATMEAL TOILET CREAM.

A beautiful preparation for rendering the skin delicately soft and smooth.

Usual Prices ... 1/- and 2/-

Sale Prices ... 9d. .. 1/5

BENZOIN AND CUCUMBER.

An ideal preparation for counteracting the ill-effects of either cold winds or exposure to the sun.

Usual Prices ... 2/6 4/6 and 12/6

Sale Prices ... 2/1 3/9 .. 11/-

YOU CANNOT AFFORD TO BE WITHOUT A COMMON CAUSE FOUNTAIN PEN.

Non-leakable, can be carried in any position. Solid 14-carat gold nib. Packed in N. U. colours. Price, with postage 3/8.—Manager, "C.C." 14, Great Smith Street, S.W.

INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S FRANCHISE CLUB,

9, Grafton St., Piccadilly, W. FOR MEN AND WOMEN.

No Entrance Fee during the War. Subscription: One Guinea per annum from date of Entrance (Ireland, Scotland and Foreign Members, 10/6).

NOTICE.—The Club is closed for Cleaning from July 31st to August 2nd, inclusive. Hospitality is offered to Members at the Emerson Club from August 3rd to 21st, inclusive.

VALUABLE FEMINIST LIBRARY Free to Members. Non-members, 5/6 per annum.

Catering now re-organised on NEW lines. Luncheons & Dinners from 1/-.

All Particulars—Secretary. Tel: MAYFAIR 3932.

NATIONAL LEAGUE FOR PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND IMPROVEMENT,

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National Campaign to Prevent the Spread of Epidemics by Insects in War Time.

TWO LECTURES,

Illustrated by Lantern Slides, on VERMIN AS DISEASE CARRIERS, will be delivered to Social Workers, Teachers, Health Visitors, and others, at the

COLLEGE OF AMBULANCE, 3, Vere Street, Oxford Street, W.,

By LOUIS W. SAMBON, M.D., F.Z.S.,

On TUESDAY & WEDNESDAY, JULY 20th & 21st, at 8 p.m.

FEE: 2/6 for the Two Lectures. Teachers will be admitted to both Lectures on payment of 1/- instead of 2/6. Tickets may be obtained from the National League, 4, Tavistock Square, W.C.; or at the College, 3, Vere Street, W.

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ALL BUSINESS COMMUNICATIONS to be addressed to The Manager, THE COMMON CAUSE, 14, Great Smith St., Westminster, S.W., and all ADVERTISEMENTS must reach the Office not later than first post on Wednesday. Advertisement representative, S. R. Le Mare.

The N.U.W.S.S. is an association of over 52,000 men and women who have banded themselves together, under the leadership of Mrs. Henry Fawcett, for the purpose of obtaining the Parliamentary vote for women on the same terms as it is or may be granted to men. At this great national crisis, however, they have for the time suspended their ordinary political activities, in order to put themselves and their Union at the service of those who are organising the relief of distress caused by the war.

The Waste of Woman-Power.

The demand lately made by the Government for economy in the household was put forth in the name of national efficiency. The Government look to women to see to it that there is no waste in their homes; no waste of food, nor of coal, nor of water and lighting (which mean coal), nor of woollen materials; and we are told to think very carefully before we spend money on imported goods, or indeed upon anything that we can do without; for all the money is wanted as fast as we can save it; and on our savings, our ingenuity and capacity for "going without," the whole national future may turn. Women, on their side, have not been able to press any demand for national economy upon the Government, for they lack the one and only means of getting attention from politicians; but they have done their best for many months to urge the greatest and most necessary economy of all—economy of labour.

The great displacements in the labour market, which followed the outbreak of war, revealed two things; first, that much work hitherto done by men must for the future (or, at any rate, for a time) be done by women; and, secondly, that large numbers of men were (and are still) doing what may be called women's work—work for which women are particularly fitted. For work of both kinds, some 87,000 women registered their names in the spring, and about 3,000 have found employment. The remainder are still waiting for work or training. And as the demand for more men, men for the army or for work that only men can do, steadily continues, it seems more necessary than ever that women who are ready to learn should begin their training at once, before the depletion makes the whole re-adjustment of labour still more difficult. As for the trained workers, the appeal met with an instant response from them. So much so, that numbers of women were actually preparing to throw up good positions so that they might take up their share of the national burden in war-time; and for a time, while the appeal was taken seriously, there was a good deal of unrest. The National Registration Bill seems likely to create another wave of unrest, and to reveal still larger "reserves of labour," for which neither training nor employment are seriously contemplated. The nation is not by any means making full use of its woman-power. And this is particularly striking in the case of the women of academic training and experience of various forms of social work, who would be of great value in departmental administration. From this, hitherto, they have been as far as possible excluded. "The higher branches of the Civil Service in particular show a great reluctance to admit women of academic training, who could quite well, during the war, replace men of similar qualifications," says Mr. James Haslam in *The Englishwoman*.

It would have been surprising if there had not been "reluctance." Where men are accustomed to work with men only (or where women work only with women), they can attain in working a degree of mechanical smoothness which is easily mistaken for real efficiency, because it enables a great deal of business to be dispatched—too often the only right word for the process. So it is to be expected that a male staff should see and urge objections to any interruption of this mechanical smoothness, and the strongest objections may naturally be expected from the older men who have spent their lives in

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perfecting the machinery. But much more necessary than smoothness in the working of a department are the qualities of adaptability, of elasticity, of quickness to recognise a slightly different point of view, and the faculty of re-adjustment to new needs and ideas; that vitality, in short, which so mysteriously deserts the Government Department that the "deadening influence of official routine" is a by-word. Getting through the work for the sake of getting through the work is the ideal of the official mind all the world over. The man makes the departmental machine, and in revenge, it turns men into machines. It does this so much the more easily because the new recruits are often fresh from the university, and bring knowledge but no experience with them. Such distant entities as "women and children" and the "working classes," are concepts which they learn to deal with on traditional lines laid down by the department. The intelligent lad soon becomes a diligent, laborious official, capable of getting through any amount of "work."

But do we need "officials"? Would it not be more wholesome for us all, even if we are public servants, to be pulled up short occasionally by the need to re-adjust ourselves, to take a look at our work and aims from a new angle, and to consider whether we are going forward or backward? So long as men and women sedulously work apart they neglect the most valuable natural method of keeping fresh, of avoiding the dangers of routine. We all know what happens in every-day life.

"If we could but get two or three business men on to this committee we might get this thing done," moans a secretary. The two or three men are found. Something is done, "thanks to that energetic Mr. Smith and that business-like Mr. Jones!" But was it really all done by them? Was not part of the credit due to the new atmosphere they brought, the different points of view, the re-presentment of the old difficulty in the light of another sort of experience. "We can't possibly deal with *this*! Let us co-opt two or three women on to the Board, and see what they make of it." And the business-like Mrs. Jones and the energetic Miss Smith bring along with them something over and above Mrs. Jones's knowledge of boarding out school children, and Miss Smith's vast experience on the Asylums' Committee. They see the matter from another angle. They "complete" the power already at work. But no body of men, or of women, has or can have "full power" to deal with any serious matter, so long as the other sex is deliberately excluded, and no amount of Acts of Parliament can endow them with it. And since this is so, why allow the nation's woman-power to run to waste?

N.U.W.S.S. SCOTTISH WOMEN'S HOSPITALS.

SERBIA.

A letter has been received from Serbia which shows that excellent results are likely to be obtained from placing the hospitals under canvas. The tents, both in the case of Mladanavatz and Valievo are situated on sloping ground. Each tent has a big trench dug round it to carry all the rain-water off, and the ground round the tents is sprayed every morning with formaline. Considerable attention is being paid to the sanitary arrangements, in order to prevent any further outbreaks of fever.

Seventy patients arrived at Mladanavatz one morning; they appeared to be cases simply of pure fatigue. On arrival they had a temperature of 103° to 104°, but after being put to bed and given some light supper and a good dose of castor oil, next morning it was found that their temperatures were quite normal. These poor men were simply exhausted; they had reached the end of their strength, and they appeared to be quite content to lie there like logs and do nothing.

Dr. Inglis tells a truly amusing incident:—

"An English Hospital naturally requires a great deal more water than a Serbian Hospital, and as the S.W.H.'s own water carts had not arrived, water carts were being provided by the Serbian authorities. Unfortunately, one morning these water carts did not arrive and it was found on inspection that the water supply in the hospital was very low indeed. Mrs. Haverfield, who is now the administrator at Mladanavatz, suddenly spied ambling along the road a water cart. Without a moment's hesitation she darted across the street, seized the reins in her hands and marched off the water cart to the Hospital barrels while the terror-stricken driver crouched in the top. After emptying the water into the barrels she quietly announced that the next supply could go to the Director. Truly this is commandeering water with a vengeance."

All the Scottish Women's Hospital Units are in touch, and working with Sir Ralph Paget, British Commissioner. They are situated in the north-western district of Serbia, the area in which there has been the greatest amount of distress.

TROYES (GIRTON AND NEWNHAM UNIT).

A touching letter of thanks has been received at Headquarters, Edinburgh, from one of the patients at Troyes:—

"Thanks to your kind gift I am settled down in a good bed, very much appreciated I assure you, and which will contribute enormously to my recovery.

"But indeed it is with real pleasure that I send you my 'thousand thanks.' The installation is magnificent; in the open air, under large tents, nothing is lacking. We are coddled, feasted like little princes by the devoted sisters of great Scotland; which will shorten the duration of our illness.

"For our amusement we possess a gramophone with a good repertory sending us almost every day English and Scottish songs very superior to ours; in particular—"Highland music to dance to the Reel." Very much appreciated here.

"I am very grateful to you.

"(Signed) JULES CHRESTIEN."

HOW CHILDREN MAY HELP THE N.U.W.S.S. SCOTTISH WOMEN'S HOSPITALS.

An interesting donation was received from a little girl who had made and sold to her friends small silk bags filled with lavender, a little friend joining in the same occupation. Another little girl made up a number of charming "Teddy Bear Poems," the proceeds of the sale of which she is handing over to the Hospital. Two children are collecting for a June Holiday Bed.

GENERAL.

Mrs. Shaw Maclaren, sister of Dr. Elsie Inglis, has held a most successful tour in Yorkshire. She has been speaking at several meetings, including garden parties, and the result has been most gratifying. A lady in Tasmania has sent in a donation for £40. She states in her letter that she had seen accounts of the excellent work done by the Hospitals in THE COMMON CAUSE, and she felt that as a regular reader she would like to contribute something towards the upkeep of the Hospitals. This is by no means the first subscription which has been received from our Overseas Dominions.

Further help is urgently required to carry on the work of our units. Subscriptions are very gratefully received, either by the Hon. Sec., Dr. Elsie Inglis, 2, St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh, or the Hon. Treasurer, Mrs. Laurie, Red House, Greenock, or the Treasurer, N.U.W.S.S., 14, Great Smith Street, Westminster. Cheques to be crossed "Royal Bank of Scotland." Contributions for the London Units should be sent to Lady Cowdray, 58, Victoria Street.

(For list of donations see page 202.)

LONDON UNITS.

The London Society have now collected over £5,000 for the London Units in France and Serbia, and are handing over to Scotland approximately £3,000 as their share of the London and Welsh Unit, in addition to all the necessary clothing, linen, etc., which go to make up the equipment of the Unit. They are also sending out a fair quantity of drugs, bandages, &c., but these will be considered as supplementary to the necessary equipment for 100 beds. The packing of the equipment has been carried out in a basement kindly lent us by Messrs. Parnell, of Wilton Road. Sheets being the only article of the equipment in which there was a shortage, a notice was inserted in the *Westminster Gazette*, in response to which numerous gifts of sheets were received, a large collection being also made by Mrs. Stephens of Sutton. Lady Cowdray has presented 200 beds, mattresses, pillow slips, bolsters, and bed covers to the London and Welsh Unit. The X-Ray Car for France should be completed and leave shortly. Money and equipment is now being collected for Dr. Ivens' Field Hospital.

During May and June thirty-nine meetings were held in the London area on behalf of the Hospitals. Meetings are now our principal source of income and we should be most grateful to hear from anyone willing to give a garden meeting during the end of July or in August. There will be a meeting of the General Committee of the London Units of the Scottish Women's Hospital at 3 p.m. on July 16th at 58, Victoria Street.

WOMEN OCCUPIERS AND THEIR VOTES.

The Women's Local Government Society is urging women occupiers to make sure that their name is put upon the Occupiers' List for the coming year, which will be placed by the Overseers of every Parish upon the door of each Church, Chapel, Post Office, and other public building in the Parish on the 1st of August. Occupiers who do not see their name on this list are advised to go at once to the Overseers, or to the secretary of their political association, and learn how to make their claim to be put on the register. This will cost nothing, and will ensure the right to vote in municipal elections. The last day for sending in new claims is August 20th.

It is only as an occupier that a woman, whether owner or tenant, can vote. The period of qualification is one year, i.e., twelve months immediately preceding the 15th July in any year. It is essential that the poor rates due for the year preceding the last 5th of January shall have been paid by some person, but not necessarily by the occupier, before July 20th. Particulars as to what constitutes an "Occupier" are given in a leaflet published by the W.L.G.S., 19, Tothill Street, S.W., price 2d. per dozen, or 1s. per 100.

THE FLY DANGER.

An interesting little exhibition is now open in the Zoological Gardens, illustrating the dangers of flies, and how to guard against them. Specimens are shown of the various kinds of flies, with a description of their habits, and a number of traps and other apparatus for preventing contamination by flies are also shown. Many medical officers from the Front, or from military camps, are visiting the exhibition, and also medical officers of health and women interested in health work. In order to make the lessons of the exhibition clearer, it has been arranged for Professor Lefroy to lecture at the Office of the Zoological Society every Wednesday, at 3 p.m. Admission will be by ticket, which can be obtained free on application to the Society. Dated tickets for the six Wednesdays from July 14th to August 18th will be issued to the number only of 150 for each lecture. Officers from the Front, or from military camps and hospitals, will be admitted without tickets up to the number of fifty. If required, the lectures will be carried on to later dates.

MOTHCRAFT AND CHILD WELFARE.

The fly danger was also very well illustrated at the Mothercraft and Child Welfare Exhibition held last week at the Passmore Edwards Settlement. Other features of this very valuable little Exhibition were models of rooms for expectant mothers, simply made hygienic clothing for children, a baby-care section, showing banana-crate cradles, milk safes, and other articles, as used in the various schools for mothers, a dental exhibit, and a housewifery and cooking section. A series of simple, practical lectures were also arranged, dealing with such subjects as prenatal care, the protection of children against insect-borne diseases, the care of the teeth, &c.

It is intended that this Mothercraft Exhibition shall be a permanent one, moving from place to place, and requests for it to visit particular centres will be received by the Sec., Mothercraft and Child Welfare Exhibition, 7, Hanover Square, W.

WOMEN'S WAGES FOR MUNITION WORK.

The Manchester and District Women's War Interests Committee discussed last Monday with the trade union section of the Armaments Output Committee the possibility of obtaining a minimum wage for women workers on munitions, and put forward the view that a guaranteed minimum of £1 a week should be paid to all adult women workers on munitions for a forty-eight-hour week, and that on piecework the rates should be such as not to cause the weekly wage to fall below £1. Women employed on night work should be paid at the rate of time and a quarter. Councillor Margaret Ashton said that the Women's Interests Committee were anxious that good conditions and fair rates should be recognised before the employment of women in ammunition works became general in Manchester, and Mrs. Annot Robinson called attention to the low wages and long hours prevailing in the Midlands for munitions work, and urged that it was necessary in an industry new to Manchester that the district rates should not be lowered. It was pointed out by other speakers that £1 was an average weekly wage in the district for machinists engaged on war work, and that in comparison with the wages of organised women workers in engineering shops in the Manchester district the minimum proposed was moderate and fair.

The Armaments Output Committee declared themselves very much in sympathy with the views expressed. They were keenly alive to the danger of cheap women's labour.

REGISTER FOR MUNITION WORKERS.

Women who wish to put their names down for munition work are advised to write or call at the Women's Service Bureau of the London Society for Women's Suffrage, 58, Victoria Street, S.W., where special forms have been prepared for workers willing to give full time to this work.

WOMAN SENIOR MEDICAL OFFICER.

Madame la Thyss Monod, who has been given the rank of captain and has been appointed senior medical officer of a hospital, is the only woman in France who can claim this distinction. She was appointed by the Mayor of Lyons, authorised by the General Commanding the Defences of the City and the Medical Officer of Health, and was given the entire charge of an auxiliary Red Cross Hospital.

Madame Monod is a strict disciplinarian. Her word has to be obeyed, and the men know it. But she combines with this a gentleness and sympathy which make her dear to all her patients.

"COMMON CAUSE" SELLING.

If you cannot sell "The Common Cause" yourself please send us some money so that we may employ out of work women to sell the paper.

Further donations received:—Mrs. Fyffe (two months' instalments of 10s., promised monthly) £1, Miss M. Powell 5s.

A list of important London pitches is kept at the Shop, 50, Parliament Street, and at the "C.C." office, 14, Great Smith Street, Westminster, and we want volunteers. Please let us know if you can help.

KENSINGTON DEPÔT.—Miss Bryan, 7, Stratford Road, Kensington. Sellers in this neighbourhood may apply to her house for copies of the paper.

"THE COMMON CAUSE" FOR THE CAMPS.

The Secretary of the Y.M.C.A. Tent, Coggeshall, Maldon, has written to say that they have no longer any soldiers at Coggeshall, so that there is no need for the reader who has been kindly sending her paper there to continue to do so.

A SHOP WITH A SOUL

There are some buildings which one cannot believe to be of a nature with those structures of brick-and-mortar which exist only because man, their master, chooses that they shall exist, and, without life of their own, merely reflect the characteristics of their owner. Over such, the common inanimate ruck, loom the rare buildings that seem aware of faculties of their own, that have, in fact, an individuality. Such a one is the Suffrage Shop, at number 50, Parliament Street. In disposition and temperament, the Suffrage Shop reveals itself as a stalwart in the indispensable and world-enriching brigade of handymen, the ingenious, who are never at a loss. Designed by its woman lessees for the distribution of Suffrage literature it has, by the force of its own character, risen above, though it does not fail to fulfil, its simple duties. Even in the brief space since its foundation it has firmly established itself in the minds of all Suffragists as the source whence can flow information upon all public questions that affect women, or indeed upon all public questions that affect anyone at all!

Within hail of the Houses of Parliament, in the heart of the political and Suffrage world, and right on the way to theatre and picture galleries, it offers itself as a useful point for a rendezvous, and the better to adapt itself for this part, has opened a charming and dainty rest room. Here again we have a revelation of its Crichtonian qualities.

In the book department, too, they are revealed. Certainly now that one has requirements undreamed of in happier days, it is an unusual advantage to be served by a shop that really studies its customers' needs and interests. The Suffrage Shop does not advertise in large type antediluvian and irrelevant books merely because their titles containing the words "Russia," "Arbitration," "Cookery," or "Thrift," they may be got rid of at last to simple people. At the Suffrage Shop there are exactly the books and pamphlets one needs now—or it will get them.

There is a rumour that the Shop has become a general inquiry office; we hear at least of a top-hatted gentleman who, as he made his exit from the Shop the other day, exclaimed with intense satisfaction to his wife, "Well, it is a blessing that at last there's somewhere in London where one can ask questions, and really get the information."

Well, we can believe it!

Tea?

"Tea," repeated the Suffrage Shop. "Why not? Give me just one minute to turn round a bit, and bring the kettle to the boil, and you shall have it. And please tell your friends that I shall be ready for them on the 17th. I hope they'll come," our resourceful Shop added hospitably.

O. J. D.

A SUFFRAGIST HERO.

We have received the following interesting account of M. Jean du Breuil de St. Germain, who died on the battlefields in February:—

"An enthusiastic supporter of Women's Suffrage, Mons. de Breuil, was a well-known figure at Suffrage Congresses. It was largely due to his initiation that the 'Men's International Alliance' was founded at the time of the Stockholm Congress in 1911. At Budapest he was one of the moving spirits in the meetings of the Men's Alliance, which were auxiliary to the main Congress. He was deeply interested in social problems, and had written pamphlets on the precarious social and economical position of women. He was unwearied in striving to ameliorate the lot of working women, for whom he had a warm sympathy. Among other positions, he held that of first secretary to the French 'Electors Union for Women's Political Rights,' of which M. Buisson is President. During the war M. de Breuil served as lieutenant in the 10th Dragoon Regiment. He fell on February 22nd while attempting to save three of his men who had been attacked and badly wounded by a German patrol. Reporting on him, his commanding officer stated: 'M. de Breuil was a true hero. He won my admiration on the battlefields of Belgium. He was the bravest among the brave.'

"The French Suffrage Society suffers an irreparable loss in his death."

"COMMON CAUSE" Fountain Pens, price 3s. 6d. each. Non-leakable, can be carried in any position. Solid 14-carat gold nib. Apply, sending P.O. for 3s. 8d. (2d. being for postage) to the Manager, "Common Cause," 14, Great Smith Street, Westminster, S.W. (State whether fine, medium, or broad nib required.)

DONATIONS TO N.U.W.S.S. SCOTTISH WOMEN'S HOSPITAL.

£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Already acknowledged 46,289 11 04	
Further list of donations from Dundee W.S.S., per Miss Edith A. Macintyre—For France: Employees of Mr. Andrew E. Kidd (£1 5s.), Miss Gale (£1 5s.), L. H. (1s.), Dundee Catholic Herald Readers, per Mr. M. T. Hannigan (£4 17s.)—For Serbia: Staff and Pupils of Glebelands Public School, per Mr. Colin Sharp (£1), J. L. Peters, M.A. (£12)—For France and Serbia: "A Sympathiser" (£5), Dundee Training College War Service Fund, per R. Jackson, M.A., to name two "Dundee Training College" Beds in France, and two "Dundee Training College" Beds in Serbia (£100), Part Proceeds of Free Gift Sale by members of the Broughty Ferry Dry Canteen:—£50 to name "Broughty Ferry Dry Canteen" Bed, Abbaye de Royaumont; £50 do. Troyes; £50 do. Serbia; total, £150—France (£160 17s.), Serbia (£115 10s.)—Total 276 7 0	
Collected—Miss V. H. Jacob, Sec., for "Newnham and Girton" Unit, Troyes Hospital 1 0 0	
Mrs. Charles W. Lamb (Serbia) 1 1 0	
M. H. (Serbia) 2 0	
"A Friend," per Miss Welsh (Serbia) 1 0 0	
Mrs. Smith, per Miss Welsh West Kilbride (Serbia) 1 0 0	
King's Sutton W.S.S., per Miss Browne, Sec. (Further donation, Serbia) 2 6 3	
Miss Agnes Fergusson 3 0 0	
Miss Forbes 4 0	
Miss M. Squire 2 2 0	
Miss Carpenter 1 0 0	
Mrs. Cuthbert (Serbia) 1 0 0	
Miss Johnstone (France and Serbia) 1 0 0	
Miss Catherine A. Jones 2 2 0	
"A Sympathiser," per Edinburgh Hydropathic Co. Ltd. (Serbia) 1 0 0	
Mrs. Moffat, M.B., per Miss Margaret Brotherton, M.B., Treas., Scottish Association of Medical Women 1 0 0	
From the Domestic Staff of St. Mary's School, Melrose... 10 0	
Per Mrs. Jackson—To name "Motherwell" Beds (two in France, two in Serbia) 160 0 0	
Staff of Lumphinnans Infant School, per Miss B. McCallum (Further donation) 19 0	
Dr. Ethel Vaudrey, per Mrs. R. H. Berney, Hon. Treas., towards Oxon, Berks, and Bucks Federation Bed (Serbia)—Further donation 1 0 0	
Further instalment from Meeting of Association of Women Graduates (Glasgow), per Miss F. H. Melville (Serbia) 10 0	
Staff of Shawlands Academy H.G. School, Glasgow, per Jas. McFayden, Esq. (Serbia) 4 15 0	
Per Mrs. E. B. Robertson, Johnstone—(Further donation) 2 6	
Kildalton Regatta and Athletic Sports Club, per D. McLachlan, Esq., Sec. and Treas. 5 0 0	
Miss A. McDermid 4 0	
Miss Ada M. Freeman ("Note-paper for patients at Royaumont") 1 0 0	
Dr. M. A. C. Douglas, per Miss Beatrice Russell ("Comforts for the Medical Women in Serbia") 12 0 0	
Miss Agnes C. Haig (1st instalment, "Profits on sale of Teddy Bear Poems") 1 6 0	
Mrs. Hart, per J. McGregor Hart, Esq., C.A., Glasgow, from instructions of the Trustees of the late Mr. Robert Hart, Ayrshire 100 0 0	
Miss Palmer 1 0 0	
Mrs. Bisset 5 0 0	
J. C. M. (France and Serbia) 10 0	
Miss E. Macmillan, per Miss Kemp 2 6	
A late Subscriber at the Meeting of Women Teachers Franchise Union, per Miss A. Dawson, ex-Pres. 1 1 0	
Miss Dorothy Riddick 1 1 0	
Findlay B. Anderson, Esq., per Messrs. Lindsay, Jamieson & Haldane 15 0 0	
Collected by Mrs. James Taylor, Midlothian:—Mrs. Taylor (5s.), Mrs. Baird (1s.), Mrs. Jamieson (3s.), Mrs. Paterson (6d.), Mrs. C. T. Thornton (5s.), C. M. Spears (6d.), A. S. M. (6d.), A. McNab (2s.), E. Thomson (1s.), A. Friend (6d.), Mrs. Moir (1s.), M. S. (6d.), P. Manson (2s.), W. B. (1s.), E. M. (1s.), M. A. H. (1s.), J. P. F. (1s.), Friend (6d.), Jessie Young (10s.), C. Hay (6d.), J. W. (1s.), — Ross (6d.), T. K. Lawrence (2s.),	
D. Donaldson (1s.), J. Davidson (1s.), J. F. Jeffrey (1s.), A. Burness (2s.), M. M. (6d.), M. M. L. (2s.), M. Tanner (2s. 6d.), J. K. (6d.), K. M. (6d.), M. M. (6d.), W. Wright (1s.), J. D. (1s.), M. H. H. (6d.), M. M. Phillips (2s. 6d.), M. McDonald (1s.), M. M. N. (6d.), A. Friend (1s.), E. A. Millar (1s.), C. E. (1s.), Mrs. Shearer (2s.), M. (6d.), — Morison (6d.), J. Calder (2s. 6d.), M. J. P. (1s.), L. H. C. (1s.), M. L. N. (1s. 6d.), A. S. M. (2s.), E. S. B. S. (2s.), M. W. (2s. 6d.), A. G. (1s. 6d.), J. D. (1s.), L. S. (1s.), J. M. N. (1s.), J. L. (1s.), W. W. (6d.), C. F. (6d.), A. McK. (2s. 6d.), King (2s.), J. D. W. (2s. 6d.), Donald & Trilixie (1s.), E. G. H. (6d.), J. A. C. (2s.), C. T. W. (2s.), Mrs. Nicholson (2s. 6d.), Miss Muir (5s.), A. R. (6d.), M. M. Thomson (1s.), Violet (6d.), M. McEwan (2s.), J. Millar (1s.), K. J. Austen (2s.), M. G. Hogg (1s.), L. M. (6d.), J. C. S. (2s.), A. M. (1s.), H. P. Walker (2s. 6d.), Mrs. Mackenzie (1s.), J. M. R. (1s. 6d.), C. D. (1s.), A. Friend (1s.), M. A. (2s.), P. M. Goodall (2s. 6d.), E. Mackenzie (2s. 6d.), J. Cockburn (2s. 6d.), B. F. (1s.), C. Auld (2s. 6d.), A. F. (3d.), Mrs. G. S. Cox (5s.), Miss Shields—friend (1s. 3d.), Alex. Hood (2s. 6d.), Mrs. Legget (1s.), A. Bilec (2s. 6d.), E. Stanton (1s.), A. W. (1s.), B. (6d.), E. A. R. L. (1s.), John Innes (2s. 6d.), F. McConnell (1s.), J. Campbell (1s.), J. Smith (6d.), Jardine (2s.), A. Friend (2s. 6d.), A. R. Mitchell (2s.), Mrs. Grieve (1s.), Mrs. Wightman (6d.), W. S. (5s.), W. J. Whitson (2s.), Miss Young (6d.), J. M. Tod (1s.), W. D. S. (1s.), L. Morrison (2s.), Mrs. Cormack (1s.), J. Duthie (2s.), M. Campbell (1s.), A. Ewart (1s.), Mrs. Scott (1s.), M. Skinner (6d.), Mrs. Laurie (1s.), Miss Henderson (6d.), Mrs. R. Forbes (6d.), Mrs. A. Forbes (6d.), Miss Macdonald (3d.), J. H. (3d.), J. B. H. (3d.), I. M. C. (3d.), A. Friend (3d.), Friend (3d.), Friend (6d.), Moyes (6d.), Denholm (1s.), Cairney Bank (2s.), W. (6d.), Friend (1s.), L. Gern (1s.), A. Sutherland (6d.), G. Anderson (1s.), J. A. Tudhope (1s.), J. Scott (6d.), A. Greig (1s.), Gibson (1s.), Gillanders (1s.), Friend (3d.), Sinclair (3d.), Mrs. Brown (6d.), D. Manson (1s.), F. (3d.), S. (3d.)—Total 10 1 6	
Mr. Leslie Boase, per Miss Douglas Irvine (Serbia) 1 0 0	
Mrs. M. J. Douglas 10 0	
*Per Miss V. H. Jacob, for the "Newnham and Girton" Unit, Troyes 4 0 0	
Contributed by the Hatton and Cruden Band of Hope, per Rev. Donald Stewart (Serbia) 1 11 0	
Teachers of Ardrossan Academy, per J. W. Butters, Esq. (Serbia) 3 0 0	
*Collected—Miss A. G. Simson, for 2nd "Eton Terrace" Bed:—Mrs. MacGregor (£1), J. Maxtone Graham, Esq. (£2), D. Douglas MacLagan, Esq. (£2), Sir William Turner (£3 3s.), Patrick Murray, Esq. (£5), Mrs. W. Hope Robertson (£5 5s.), Miss Simson (£1), Miss A. G. Simson (£1), Miss Bertha Simson (£1), Miss F. H. Syme (£5), Rev. A. P. Syme (£1), Major J. A. Simson (£1), Miss Roberts (£1 1s.), "E. F. S." (5s.), A West Highland Terrier (2s. 6d.)—Total (£31 16s. 6d.), already acknowledged (£5 7s. 6d.) 26 9 0	
Mrs. Douglas 10 0 0	
"A. R. M." 1 0 0	
"Anon" 1 1 0	
Miss Galbraith 10 0	
Mrs. McLauchlan (Serbia) 1 0 0	
John R. Norrie, Esq. 1 1 0	
"E. R." 5 0 0	
"A. S." 1 0 0	
"Anon" 12 6	
Miss Dunlop 50 0 0	
Balance—Kirkcaldy Serbian Relief Fund, per J. Sutherland, Esq., Hon. Treas. (Serbia) 65 8 6	
Per Mrs. Ramsay—To complete six "Devon, Plymouth, and Cornwall" Beds "K. K." (Serbia) 78 0 0	
Quarter Proceeds of Fancy Fair from Newnham House School, Avr. per Miss Zara L. L. Miller, Principal 12 10 0	

£ s. d.
*The Senior Pupils of Keith Grammar School, per Miss Lizzie Henry (Serbia) 4 0 6
Staff of Glebe High School, Renfrew, per George Irving, Esq., M.A. (Serbia) 3 11 0
Mrs. Ritchie 10 0
"Anon, Markinch" 20 0 0
*Staff of Gourrock Central and H.G. School, per Robt. Fulton, Esq., F.F.I.S. (Serbia) 2 0 0
Mrs. A. B. Dick, per Miss A. C. Scott, for the "Scott" Bed (£1), also John R. Craig, Esq., Lieutenant, 14th Royal Scots (£2) 3 0 0
Miss Christie 1 0 0
Mrs. Taggart 1 0 0
*Perse High School for Girls, Past and Present Students, Cambridge, per Miss B. L. Kennett—to name "The Perse Girls' School" Bed (Royaumont) 25 0 0
"C. M." 10 6
Miss W. B. L. Smith, for Glasgow Women Graduates' Fund (Troyes) 10 0
Miss R. Fleming (France £1 Serbia £1) 2 0 0
Miss Goodey 1 0 0
Per Wm. Coutts, Esq., to name "The Galashiels Academy" Bed (Kragujevatz) 50 0 0
Per Mrs. Wilson, Hon. Treas., Edinburgh W.S.S.—Miss Sym (£5), Corpl. S. S. Anderson (£1) (Serbia) 6 0 0
J. W. Spicer, Esq., per United Newspapers, Ltd. 10 0
Miss Nimmo (Serbia) 10 0
Miss K. B. Trail (Royaumont) 1 0 0
Mrs. Risk 1 0 0
"Anon" (Serbia) 1 0 0
Rev. and Mrs. Cecil Thornton 2 0 0
Miss Morris 1 0 0
Mrs. Gallaway 5 0 0
Pupils of the Elgin Academy, per Miss Annie Grant, being balance from the "Refreshments" at Sports (Serbia) 3 0 0
Letchworth and District W.S.S., per Miss Marie Sugden, Hon. Sec., to name a "Letchworth" Bed, No. 2 (Troyes) 25 0 0
Mrs. Lyle 25 0 0
*Mrs. Williams 1 0 0
*Perth W.S.S., per Miss Euphemia W. R. Alison, Hon. Treas.—Dr. Beatrice Garvie, Paisley: The Sabbath School of York Place U.F. Church, Perth (12s. 6d.)—Total 16 6
Sheriff Scott Moncieff 10 0 0
Collected by Miss McTavish, North Berwick:—£22 from "At Home" and Concert given by Miss McTavish, Miss A. Copeland, and Mr. G. Ramsay Geikie—Balance collected from friends for "McTavish" Bed (Serbia) 52 10 0
*Per Rev. M. Hereford, Edinburgh, from Almsbox, Christ Church, Trinity (Serbia) 2 12 6

£ s. d.
*Sidmouth and District W.S.S., per Mrs. F. Yorke-Smith—To name a 3rd "Sidmouth and District" Bed (Serbia) 50 0 0
*Alex. Cupples, Esq. 1 0 0
*Per Mrs. Wood, Renfrewshire—St. Columba's School (£71), Miss Craig (£2), Miss Gibb (5s.), Mrs. Shanks (10s.), Miss Campbell (£1)—of this £71 from Girls and Friends of St. Columba's School, with former donation of £20—To name 3 "St. Columba School, Kilmacoll, Girls' School Co." Beds in Serbia and France, per Miss Waugh, Headmistress 74 15 0
Member of W.S.F.U., per Miss E. Llewellyn (Serbia) 2 0 0
Miss Alston 1 0 6
Miss Agnes Macdonald, "from Sale of Tablet" 3 10 0
The Girls of St. Bride's School, per Miss J. B. M. Renton, Headmistress—to name a "St. Bride's School, Helensburgh" Bed (Serbia) 25 0 0
Collection taken at Girl Guides Service on June 27th in St. Peter's Episcopal Church, Edinburgh, per D. Brown, Esq. 1 15 0
Dr. and Mrs. H. M. Church 2 2 0
Misses Russell (Serbia) 6 0 0
"A Markinch Friend" 5 0 0
Nurse C. M. Toughill, per Miss Bury (salary returned to Hospital as donation) 4 17 1
Alexander Waddell, Esq. 50 0 0
Mrs. A. E. Common (Royaumont) 50 0 0
W. H. Cowper, Esq. 5 0
Miss Crawford (Royaumont) 1 0 0
Miss Mabel Taylor (for comforts) 5 0
Miss Lennie 1 0 0
Tweedside 1 0 0
R. T. and B. F. C. 8 0
Mrs. Stewart 20 0 0
Staff of the Public School, Inverkeithing, per David M. Scott (Serbia) 3 12 0
Proceeds of Lecture given by Miss Douglas Irvine to the Pupils of St. Leonards School, St. Andrews, per Miss M. Bentinck-Smith 22 13 0
Messrs. Fairbairn, Lightbody & Son, Edinburgh, towards the "Queen Street" Bed, per G. W. Currie, Esq., M.P., per Mrs. Salvesen 10 0
Messrs. Halley's Industrial Motors Ltd., Manchester, per J. G. Pearson, Esq. (weekly donation) 1 0 0
A. H. Morgan, per Mrs. Fraser Mackenzie, Invergordon 1 1 0
Further donation—per Mrs. Wood, for 3 "St. Columba's School, Kilmacoll, Girls' School Co." Beds 1 1 0
Miss Helen Heigh (Serbia) 5 0
Total to date 247,753 10 44

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST.

Collected for "Wakefield" Bed, Serbia, per Miss F. M. Beaumont, Hon. Sec., Wakefield W.S.S.:—Play House Collection (£5 18s. 6d.), Electric Theatre Collection (£7 1s. 4d.), Empire Theatre Collection (£7 18s. 2d.), Carlton Picture House (£1 11s. 6d.), Tivoli Picture House (£1 6s. 4d.), Miss P. Oldfield (don.) (10s.), Mrs. W. Townend (don.) (5s.), Mrs. Charlesworth (collected) (£5), Miss Beaumont (£4 4s. 3d.), Mrs. A. E. Wales (£4 6s. 6d.), Mrs. J. Moorhouse (£3 15s. 6d.), Miss Schofield (£2 17s.), Miss Webster (£1 6s. 9d.), Miss MacArthur (£1 9s.), Mrs. Welch (£1 6s.), Mrs. H. Moxon (£1 3s.), Mrs. Webster (£1 4s. 6d.), Mrs. Hindmarsh (£1), Miss Edwards (10s.), Mrs. Greenhalsh (£1 19s.), Mrs. Wales (sen.) (6s.), Mrs. Banham (£1), Miss Spencer (12s. 8d.), Miss H. Mary Fennell (19s. 6d.), Mrs. Varley (£1), Mrs. Reader (£1 2s. 9d.), Mrs. Knowles (£1 14s.), Mrs. Patterson (£1 11s.), Mrs. Batty (9s. 2d.), Miss Gilderdale (£1 6s. 3d.), Mrs. Jaques (6s. 10d.) Total £65 0 6

BEDS NAMED FROM JULY 1ST TO JULY 8TH.

Name of Bed.	
2nd "Eton Terrace" ...	Collected—Miss A. G. Simson, 9, Eton Terrace, Edinburgh.
"Devon," "Cornwall," and "Plymouth," 3 Beds (Serbia) ...	Per Mrs. Ramsay, 4, Wentworth Villas, North Hill, Plymouth.
"The Perse Girls' School" (Royaumont) ...	Girls of Perse High School, for Girls, Past and Present Students, Cambridge, per Miss B. L. Kennett.
"The Galashiels Academy" (Kragujevatz) ...	Per Wm. Coutts, Esq., Ladhope Bank, Galashiels.
"Letchworth" (Troyes) ...	Letchworth and District W.S.S., per Miss Marie Sugden, Hon. Sec., Letchworth.
"MacTavish" (Serbia) ...	Collected—Miss MacTavish, Dunardagh, North Berwick.
3rd "Sidmouth and District" (Serbia) ...	Sidmouth and District W.S.S., per Mrs. F. Yorke-Smith, Boughfield Cottage, Sidmouth.
"St. Columba's School, Kilmacoll, Girls' School Co." ...	St. Columba's School and Friends, per Mrs. Wood, Barclaven, Kilmacoll.
"St. Bride's School, Helensburgh" (Serbia) ...	The Girls of St. Bride's School, Helensburgh, per Miss J. B. M. Renton, Headmistress.
2nd Wakefield W.S.S. (Serbia) ...	Per Miss Beaumont, Hon. Sec., Wakefield W.S.S.

Since the list has been made up £25 has come in to complete a 2nd "Wakefield" Bed (Serbia), from Wakefield W.S.S., per Miss F. M. Beaumont, Hon. Sec. List of Subscribers will appear next week.

* Denotes further Donation.

What Some of Our Societies are Doing.

Oxon, Berks, and Bucks Federation.

BERKHAMSTEAD.—By the kind invitation of Mr. Stevenson the annual general meeting of the Society was held at Glanmor, Doctors' Commons Road, on June 14th. Mrs. Ferguson, who was in the chair, gave an address on "The Difference which had arisen in the N.U.W.S.S. Executive Committee. After some discussion the following resolution was carried unanimously. "That this meeting considers the N.U.W.S.S. Executive Committee has in its action correctly carried out the resolutions of the annual Council meeting."

On Tuesday, June 29th, in aid of the Serbian Relief Fund, a very successful lecture on Serbia was given in the Town Hall, Mr. Spencer Holland presiding. The lecturer, Mr. R. W. Seton-Watson, the well-known authority on Serbia, interested the large audience greatly; among whom were Officers from the Inns of Court O.T.C., members of the Girls' Grammar School, and a large contingent from the Boys' Grammar School.

Tickets and collection realised over £20, and we shall be able to send £18 to the Serbian Relief Fund, earmarking it, at Mr. Seton-Watson's suggestion (who we may remark is a good Suffragist) for the Serbian Orphanage now being started in Serbia, a specially appropriate object for our Society.

Encouraged by the success of this lecture, we hope to have a course in the winter with the same object as the educational scheme now being inaugurated by the National Union—of promoting greater knowledge of the countries affected by the war.

MAIDENHEAD.—A very successful garden meeting was held at Abbotsleigh, Cookham Road, on Thursday, June 10th, for the Friends of Women's Suffrage. There was an excellent attendance. The chair was taken by Mrs. Lucian Oldershaw, and a very interesting and instructive speech was given by Miss Dora Mason, and some "Friends' cards were signed. During the same week a COMMON CAUSE campaign was undertaken by Miss Dora Mason, which it is hoped will bear good fruit in the near future.

Surrey, Sussex, and Hants.

BRIGHTON AND HOVE.—Rain caused a poor attendance at the Friends' meeting which Miss Wright addressed on "The Scottish Women's Hospitals" on May 13th. But the penny collection announced was exceeded, and this revival of social gatherings was welcomed. A subsequent appeal to members and the public through the local press has brought in £25 from a non-suffragist for a "Brighton and Hove" bed in Serbia, and we expect to pay for a second bed there, and one in France. The money will come from the Federation Treasurer, as a Federation gift. Six delegates were sent to the Council meeting.

CUFFLED.—At a meeting of the W.S.S. held on June 28th at Warden Court (by kind permission of Miss Gray and Miss Priestman), Miss Douglas Irvine gave a most graphic and interesting description of the state of things in Serbia, and explained the work of the N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals. A collection was taken amounting to £11 5s. 4d.

HASTINGS, ST. LEONARDS, AND EAST SUSSEX.—Miss Burke addressed a meeting in the Hastings Council Chamber on June 5th in aid of the Scottish Hospitals, the Countess Brassey presiding.

PURLEY.—Mr. and Mrs. Baker held a garden meeting on June 12th at Somerfield, Mrs. Arkwright in the chair. Miss Beatrice Hunter, Hon. Equipment Secretary, gave an excellent address on "Women's Hospitals in the Invaded Countries." £25 was contributed to equip and maintain for six months a "Purley Bed" in the next unit. During the winter nearly 1,200 garments for Belgian refugees were collected and distributed. Hospital requisites for the French and Serbian Women's Hospitals are now being prepared.

Great Yarmouth.

The Great Yarmouth W.S.S. held their annual meeting on June 17th. There was a good attendance. Mrs. W. J. Palmer was in the chair. Miss H. Teasdel, Hon. Sec., read the report, which was adopted. After the re-election of the Committee, and the addition of Miss Jollege's name to the number. Miss Creak, Assistant Secretary to the Eastern Counties Federation, gave an interesting address on "The Future of the National Union." During the refreshments two members entertained with musical items.

South-Western Federation.

Four most successful meetings have been held in the South-Western Federation in aid of the Scottish Women's Hospital, at which Miss Kathleen Burke was the speaker. Three of the meetings were illustrated by lantern slides, showing the work of the hospital; these slides were in many cases prepared from photographs taken by Miss Burke.

The first meeting was held at the Museum Hall, Torquay, on the afternoon of June 17th, the Hon. Lady Acland taking the chair. The collection amounted to £25. The evening meeting on the same day was held at the Dolphin Assembly Rooms, Honiton, where a most enthusiastic audience greatly appreciated Miss Burke's brilliant address. The proceeds of the meeting were £9 1s.

The Barnstaple Society issued invitations for a meeting on the afternoon of June 18th at the Imperial Hotel. The Mayoress of Barnstaple presided and kindly added to the collection of £11 the sum of £14, which she had collected for medical aid for Serbia.

Miss Burke's greatest success was achieved at the meeting in the evening at the Church Institute, Bideford, at which the Mayor of Bideford, S. R. Chope, Esq., took the chair. The Honorary Secretary and the members of the Society had organised a street collection, and this, with the collection at the meeting and other donations, brought in 35 guineas.

From these meetings and a few donations the South-Western Federation has been able to send over £100 to help the work of maintaining the hospitals for our Allies.

North-Western Federation.

The annual meeting of the North-Western Federation was held at the Station Hotel, Carnforth. Excellent arrangements had been made by the Secretary of the Carnforth Society, and the meeting was fairly well attended. Owing to extra work caused by the war, there was a heavy list of resignations. Though the loss of many valued officers is the cause of much regret, yet all the posts were filled adequately.

It was arranged that Educational Courses should be arranged on the lines suggested by Headquarters. A lecturer was engaged to speak on subjects connected with Peace and War.

A resolution was passed thanking the retiring members of the Executive for their work in the past, and hoping that circumstances might soon enable them to take a full share in the work in the future.

Very few reports have come in from Societies; so many members are doing relief and social work that it is difficult to get even a committee together. Societies seem ready to take up the Educational Courses. Little can be done until October, for during the next two months the district will be inundated with visitors. We are fortunate in having in the Federation such an excellent lecturer as Miss L. Graham, of Kendal. Miss Graham has spent some time in Germany and we are looking forward with interest to her lectures.

KESWICK held its annual meeting, a purely business affair. Twenty members were present and officers and committee elected. Four delegates were sent to the Birmingham Council. The local papers are very good in putting in notices of women's work and news; such as, the enfranchisement of Danish women and the views of Mr. J. H. Thomas, M.P., on "Women Workers and the Railway."

Forthcoming Meetings.

- JULY 16.**
Edinburgh—40, Shandwick Place—"At Home"—Mrs. Stopes on "Shakespeare and War" 4.30
North West Ham—42, Claremont Road, Forest Gate (by kind permission of Mrs. Doe)—Meeting to receive Council Reports and make future plans 7.0
South Kensington—Belgian Hostel, 1, Argyle Road—Working Party for London Units of the N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals—every Tuesday and Friday 3.0—5.30
JULY 17.
Shipley—"Merlestead," Baildon—Annual Meeting and Garden Party—Speaker, Mrs. Renton—Collection for the N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals 4.30
JULY 19.
Barnes—Technical School, North Worple Way—Miss Beatrice Hunter on "The N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals" 8.0
South Kensington—46, Courtfield Gardens—Working Party for the London Units of the N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals—Every Monday and Thursday 2.30—5.0
JULY 20.
Paddington—6, Hatherley Grove, Westbourne Grove (by kind permission of Messrs. William Owen, Ltd.)—Working Party for London Units of the N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals 2.30—5.30

Pontypridd—Y.M.C.A.—Meeting for members and friends—Miss Barbara Foxley, M.A., on "International Law: Is it a Failure?"—Chair, Mrs. Roberts Rosset 5.0

JULY 21.

Barnsley—Fairfield House—Garden Meeting—Speaker, Miss I. O. Ford 3.30

JULY 22.

Letchworth—Howard Hall—Speaker, Miss Muriel Matters 8.0
Neath—Cadoxton Lodge—Meeting—Chair, Mrs. Coombe Tennant 6.30

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(Continued from Page 203.)

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